# FIRST EDITION

The Fugitive Shepherd Again.

Rev. Cooke Allowed to Resign.

The New Senatus Consultum

The Changes it will Effect.

the Dead-heads. and

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

#### THE FUGITIVE SHEPHERD.

# The Rev. Cooke Once More-He is Permitted to Resign from the Church-A Spirited Debate.

The New York Methodist Conference (East) convened yesterday in New York city. In the course of the proceedings, the eleventh disciplinary question, "Are all the preachers blameless in life and conversation?" was called up, and under this head the case of the Rev. Horace Cooke was considered. The church was crowded in anticipation of it. The feminine portion of the convergation was unusually large, and the the congregation was unusually large, and the most eager interest was manifested as the name of the recreant pastor was called.

When Bishop Ames asked, in conformity with usage, was there anything to be alleged against him, the Rev. H. F. Pease, as his Presiding

Elder, responded:—
In this case, brethren, which you all understand, I will simply say that Mr. Cooke has sent me his parchments, with a letter requesting the privilege of withdrawing from the conference. It has been our custom to allow ministers to withdraw, and, as I believe our only object is to keep the Church pure, and not to punish men for their sins, I move that he be permitted to

withdraw.
The Rev. Mr. Ross-I would ask the Presiding Eder if he had not sufficient evidence to arrest him, so that his withdrawal should be impossible? I object to this case being slurred over or

whitewashed.
The Rev. Dr. Pease—There was sufficient opportunity to arrest Cooke and arraign him before a committee; but it was so near the session of the conference, I had no disposition to exercise any of the functions of the ministry in the case. After taking counsel with men high in the ministry, we concluded no good would come of bringing the case before a committee, which, at most, could only suspend the of-tender; so I concluded to let it lie over to the

session of conference.

The Rev. Mr. Ross—That answer is not satisfactory, because you pronounce it a crime for

suspension.

The Rev. Mr. Pease—I said a committee of inquiry could only suspend.

The Rev. Mr. Scudder—Is this a withdrawal

from the Church or the conference? The Rev. Mr. Pease replied that one was

equivalent to the other.

The Rev. Mr. Boole—This motion strikes me unfavorably. I have a sympathy, a conscience: and my conscience tells me it is not right. We do not desire to punish men; nevertheless, there

is a prerogative that conference holds of expelling a man who pleads guilty. The public are looking anxiously to know what the conference will do in this case. Mr. Cooke, if he has made admission of his guilt, is well worthy of expulsion and the public to withdraw sion. Allow him to withdraw, and the public ought to be expelled. I do not believe the conference will be approved by public sentiment if you pass this notice.

The Rev. Mr. Woodruff—This has been to

Methodism the saddest trial of her life. We are humbled in the dust. I think he ought to have come to the bar of this house and said:— "Brethren, if may call you brethren, I come before you to acknowledge my error. Expel me. Turn me out from among you." It is not for us to move that he be expelled; it is his to come and ask. But the Elder is right. Let the reporters take down that we take notice of the withdrawal only because we have no wish nor desire to inflict pains or penalties, but only to clear the Church of all responsibility in this

The Rev. Mr. Scudder-I will vote for the motion. But one thing perplexes me. When-ever this man wants, he can come to the same church, or any other church, and be immediately admitted without contession or contrition I am afraid it may be dangerous, Brother Pease. There is a great deal of the dramatic about this whole affair. I do not believe that putting on mourning for the matter, according to the sug gestion of Brother Woodruff, is going to make us any better in the community. Such things have happened since the time of Judaz. It does not shake my confidence in God or the Church

in the least. The Rev. Mr. Mallory-If the brother wants to withdraw, let him go peaceably. It a man comes into my house without business, and I desire him to leave and he does so, there is no use in thrusting him out forcibly. It makes a tremendous breeze in the Church to kick a man

The Rev. Mr. Kelsey-When this brother ap plies by his representative at the bar and asks the privilege of withdrawing, he confesses all alleged against him to be true. Brother Scudder is afraid to find him trying to enter the Church again. I am not afraid of that: I hope he will. (A voice-"And get to Heaven.") has committed a deep disgrace, and probably irreparable damage to his reputation in this world, but I hope he will be saved, that his soul will be saved. If I were a pastor and he in my jurisdiction, I should be glad to see him come back humbling himself. We read in sacred writings that even harlots shall enter heaven and I hope this man will come back some time The Rev. Mr. Ross—I think there is some thing due to the Church. There has not been one word of reproof or condemnation of the injury done to the Church. Allow him to with draw, and he may put what interpretation he likes upon the permission. I hope it will not

The Rev. Mr. Pease said it was customary with some denominations in such cases to allow the withdrawal, and direct the Secretary to enter a minute of the circumstances upon the official record. He thought this would meet the exigency of this case. We cannot consure, said he, we cannot expel a brother member of this conference without a trial. And I see no good to the Church or to the injured family by

The Rev. Mr. Roche-It may not be a question whether expulsion is condign. It may be merited, but he cannot be expelled without being tried. Are we prepared now to try him? The idea of whitewashing is worn out. The end in view is not punishment of individual crime, but the purity of the Church. This is simply a question what the purity of the Church demands, May we not allow the person to withdraw? Iu conclusion, view the case from any standpoint, it is not without embarrassment. I have no theory to account for this case. On the principle of depravity, or of insanity, or of mental imbecility, we are alike embarrassed. But we cannot expel him. I blush when I walk the street. It is not with us as in Rome, where they excommunicate and anathematize. Though the crime be of Ethiopian blackness, though the criminal be a leopard with all its spots, if we may spare his wife and family, my impression is we ought to do it.

There was here some competition to get the

floor.

Bishop Ames—When you see the prarient, hateful curiosity which crowds this church this hateful curiosity which crowds the Lord let us rainy morning, for the sake of the Lord let us be done. (Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!") The Rev. G. L. Taylor, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Scudder, framed the following

It being understood by this conference that Horace Cooke, having resigned his parchments, thereby confersing his criminal unfitness to remain in the Church or the ministry, therefore Resolved, That his request to withdraw be granted. The phrase "criminal unfitness" was the sub-

form of resolution:-

ject of discussion, some members desiring a stronger term.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor said he wanted to make

t as mild as was consistent with his responsibility to the Church. The resolution passed, the Secretary being in-structed to record it on the minutes. This case

being settled, the attraction to many people in the church was over, and they went out. The principal members of the family of the lady involved were in the church, but the young lady herself was absent, being, it was said, sick. It was reported her father had strongly expressed himself against permitting Cooke to withdraw.

#### THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The New Senatus Consultum—The Changes Proposed by it. The following is the Senatus Consultum submitted by the Emperor's order to the French Senate on the 28th of March, the action of the Senate upon which, it is thought, will be completed before the plebiscitum is taken:-

Article 1. The Senate shares the legislative power with the Emperor and the legislative oody, and possesses the right of initiating laws. Nevertheless all bills for the taxation of the country must be first voted by the Legislative

Article 2. The number of Senators may be raised to two-thirds of the number of members of the Legislative Body, without including the Senators who hold their seats by right. The Emperor cannot nominate more than twenty

Senators annually.

Article 3. The constituent power belonging to the Senate by virtue of article 31 and article 32 of the Constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, ceases to exist.

Article 4. The stipulations annexed to the present Senatus Consultum, which are com-prised in the plebiscita of the 14th and 21st of December, 1851, and of the 21st and 22d of November, 1852, or resulting therefrom, form the Constitution of the empire. Article 5. The constitution can only be modi-

fled by the people on the proposition of the Em-Article 6. Paragraph 2 of article 25, and the articles 19, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 40, 41, 52, and 57 of the constitution, as well as all

legislation contrary to the present Senatus Consultum, are abrogated without prejudice to the abrogation resulting from the plebiscitum of the 21st and 22d of November, 1852, and the Senatus Consulta promulgated, notably that of the 8th of September, 1869.

Article 7. Those portions of the constitution of the 14th of January, 1852, and of the Senatus Consulta since promulgated, which are not abrogated formally or by implication, or are not provided in the consultation. reproduced in the appendix to article 4, will have force of law.

The following are the principal articles of the Constitution referred to above, all of them, except the first sentence of article 25, being abrogated by the new Senatus Consultum:-

Article 25. The Senate is the guardian of the fundamental pact and of the public liberties. No law can be promulgated without having been first submitted to it.

Article 26. The Senate opposes the promulgation -first, of laws which are contrary to or which inmorality, freedom of worship, individual liberty, the equality of citizens before the law, the inviolability of property, and the principle of the irremovability of the magistracy; second, laws which might compromise the defense of terri-

Article 27. The Senate regulates by a Senatus Consultum-first, the constitution of the colonies and Algeria; second, all that has not been provided for by the constitution, and which is necessary to its operation; third, the meaning of the articles of the constitution which give rise to dif-

ferent interpretations. Article 29. The Senate maintains or annuls all the acts which are referred to it by the government as unconstitutional, or are denounced for the same reason by the petitions of citizens. Article 30. The Senate can, in a report ad-

dressed to the Emperor, lay down the basis of projects of law of great national interest. Article 31. It can also propose modifications in the constitution. If the proposition is adopted by the Executive, it is enacted by a

Senatus Consultum. Article 33. In the case of the outlon of the Legislative Body, and until the new convocation, the Senate, on the proposition of the Pre sident of the republic, provides by measures of urgency for all that is necessary to the carrying on of the government.

The Pall Mall Gazette of March 30 publishes

the following remarks on the subject:-In order to appreciate the practical conseuences of the modifications which have just been made in the constitution of the French Senate, it is necessary to bear in mind the peculiar position which that body has hitherto occupled in the system of the second empire. The ey to the constitution of 1852 is to be found in Louis Napoleon's declaration that the social fabric of France had been "regenerated by the revolution of '89 and organized by the peror" (meaning, of course, his uncle), and that this organization was the one which best suited the temper and conditions of the people. The republic was still in existence when this new constitution was promulgated, the institutions of the empire, including the Senate and the Council of State, being first revived before the empire itself was formally re-established. Senate-so Louis Napoleon announced in the proclamations of the 14th of January, 1852-was o be "no longer like the Chamber of Peers, the pale reflex of the Chamber of Deputies, repeating, after some days of interval, the same discussions in another tone." It was to fill a "great and independent role," having the Constitution of the country under its special charge.

# SHOCKING AFFAIR.

An Insane Woman Burns her Child to Death. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Newcastle, Ind., April 7, says:-Our town was this morning the scene of a most heart-rending homicide. The wife of Mr. William Redding has been insane for some two years, with occasional lucid intervals. She has at numerous times attempted to take her own life, well-nigh succeeding once by hanging and once by cutting her throat; but never until this morning has she made any serious attempt to take the life of any one else, although her husband had lived in continual fear for the safety of his three children. Seldom has he ventured to leave them for any time in her care. She has seemed rational enough now for some time; has been attending to the duties of her house, and it was hoped she was in a fair way to entirely recover. This morsing about 7 o'clock, while her husband was working just o'clock, while her husband was working just outside the house, at the yard fence, she was dressing the children. The baby, nine months old, was in her lap. She spoke to the eldest boy (some ten years old) and asked him, "What if I should burn the baby?" The boy answered that he would go and tell pa if she did, and immediately started out to where his father was. No sooner was she left alone than she delibe-

rately put the baby into the stove and shut the stove door, and then went out and told her husband what she had done. He instantly rushed in and took it out. Its face and arms and all the front part of its body were burned into a crisp. Death came to the relief of the little sufference to t little sufferer at 10 o'clock, after three hours of the most intense suffering. The mother seems frantic with grief for a moment, and then relapses into an utter want of realization of the

#### METHODISM.

#### The Mortality Among the Bishops-An Extra Session of the General Conference Neces-

The Methodist Episcopal Church has of late suffered in a remarkable manner from the death or retirement of its leading men.

At the close of last year there were nine Rishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church (North), viz.:—Thomas A. Morris, Edmund S. Janes, Levi Scott, Mathew Simpson, Osmon C. Baker, Edward R. Ames, Davis W. Clark, Edward Thomson, and Calvin Kingsley. The last two have recently died. Bishop Morris is unable to attend to any duties, and is gradually sinking into the grave. Bishop Janes is very feeble, and scarcely able to attend to his duties. Bishop Scott, through increasing infirmities, is able to do but little official work. Bishop Clark has recently had apoplectic attacks, leaving the work largely to Bishops Janes, Simpson, and Ames. The death of Bishop Kingsley, and the failing health of others, renders it probable that an extra session of the General Conference will soon be called, which, if done, will be the first time in the history of the M. E. Church that such meeting has been held.

such meeting has been held.

The Discipline provides for this emergency in Part II, chap. I, sec. 1, and is as follows:—
The General Conference shall meet on the first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1812, in the city of New York, and thenceforward on the first day of May, once in four years perpetually, in such place or places as shall be fixed on by the General Conference from time to time, but the General Superintendents, or a majority of them, by of with the advice of two-thirds of all the Annual Conferences, or, if there be no General Superintendents, two-thirds if there be no General Superintendents, two-thirds of all the Annual Conferences shall have power to call an extra session of the General Conference at any time, to be constituted in the usual way.

There are about seventy Annual Conferences in the Church, and it will require two-thirds of them to call the extra session.

#### THE AMENDMENT IN BROOKLYN.

#### The Academy Crowded-Speeches by Senator Revels, Henry Ward Beecher, and Others -Cane Presented to the Colored Senator.

The Academy in Brooklyn was crowded last evening. The band of the 23d Regiment occupled the orchestra. The rear of the stage was occupied by colored youths. Among the gentlemen who had seats near the centre of the stage were Senator H. R. Revels, the Rev. H. Ward Beecher, the Rev. H. H. Garnett, the Rev. C. B.

Ray, Bishop Campbell, and C. Dorsey, Esq. The Rev. Hyland Garnett having been introduced, said that he had been handed a gold-headed ebony cane by Miss Thompson, of Balti-more, and the two Misses Mitford, of New York, to place in the hands of Senator Revels. This begged to do, and he forthwith gave it to the Senator, saying:-I believe the head is gold and the other part ebony; they look very well together, but, to tell you the truth, the ebony has become pure gold in these days. The fitteenth amendment is a great thing; it places a colored man on an equality with the Irishman and the Dutchman and the Dutchman.
The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said:—

My friends, we are assembled here to hold a jubilee over a great victory which has been wen after many and serious difficulties. It has been the business of my life to fight for liberty in my country. It was said that the colored man had no manhood, that he was lazy, and that if he was taken from the plantation would become a nuisance in the country. plantation would become a nuisance in the country. But how nobly have you answered those taunts in the hour of your trial! There are no classes more self-respecting, more brave, or more hungry after education. My friends, I tender you the most cordial greeting, and hope that this great example may be followed in all countries of the globe.

may be followed in all countries of the good.

Mr. Beecher then turned to Senator Revels, and said:-"Sir, I tender to you the right hand of friendship (grasping the Senator's hand). Fellow-citizens, I introduce to you your fellow-citizen, Senator Revels, of the United States Senate."

Senator Revels spoke briefly, reading from manuscript, in eulogy of that amendment to the Constitution which had enfranchised his

General Woodford and Theodore Tilton also

# GRANT.

# The Last Slander Nailed—The President Not a Knilread Dead Beat. Mr. Church, of the Army and Navy Journal, writes to the N. Y. Tribune as follows:—

As I am cognizant of the circumstances, will you permit me to contradict the story published in some of the papers, to the effect that President Grant and his party declined to pay their fare over the Hudson River Railroad until the conductor threatened to detach their car?

The story is maliciously untrue as told. The are was paid at once, and without remonstrance, as soon as it was ascertained that the conductor had authority to collect it. A doubt about this arose from the fact that the President and his party travelled as far as New York in a special car, courteously placed at their disposal, to attend the funeral of General Thomas, by the agent of the railroads between here and Washngton. It was understood that this arrangement extended to Troy, and the conductor was simply referred to the agent of the road for information. As soon as they were informed that he had no instructions from the company, the President's party paid their fare, and there was no such scene as described.

# SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Man Pronounces a Building Unsafe-A Practical Demonstration.

An accident of an extraordinary character occurred in Pittsburg on Saturday morning. It appears that a builder, named B. Hoehn, had contracted to make some repairs on the building occupied as a saloon by Mr. Bechtold, and was examining the front. He stood in front of the building on the sidewalk, and was remarking to Mr. Beehtold that the building was not strong enough, and the bricks would be likely to come out, when down came forty or fifty from the upper part of the building. Some of them struck Mr. Hoehn and knocked him down. He fell forward and into a coal hole, alley. Although severely bruised, he was able to walk home, and no serious results from the strange accident are anticipated.

# OBITUARY.

Edward J. Kuntze. Mr. Edward J. Kuntze, the sculptor, died at his residence in New York, on Sunday night, of inflammation of the lungs. He was born in Germany in 1823, and came to this country when quite young. Adopting the profession of an artist, he devoted himself with great conscientionsness and industry to his profession. "Puck on his War Horse, 'Puck on the War Path," and a life-size "Statue of Psyche," are among the bestknown of his works, which comprise many statuettes of American poets and medallion portraits of noted public men and artists. He was an associate of the National Academy of Design and a member of the Century Club.

-A beautiful monument to the dead soldiers in a cemetery in Haverhill, Mass., has been wantonly broken and disfigured by some ——
the English language fails us to describe the miscreant.

Outrages on the Plains.

West.

Inadequacy of the Navy.

Politics in the

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

# FROM WASHINGTON

Increase of the Naval Force.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—As the number of men at present allowed by act of Congress in the navy, 8500, is so small as not to meet the requirements or interests of the naval service, Secretary Robeson, in addition to his annual report, has addressed a lengthy communication to Congress setting forth the requirements of the service and the importance of more men, and earnestly requests that the act of June 17, 1868, may be so amended as to authorize fifteen hundred more seamen, ordinary scamen, machinists, firemen, coal heavers, and boys. The shipment of boys, which is very essential, has now to be dispensed with, thus cutting off a future supply of active

Naval Items. Despatches have been received at the Navy Department from Havana stating that the Prussian school-ship Niobe, with classes of midshipmen, is shortly expected at that port, and will, after a brief stay, proceed thence to Annapolis, to allow the middles a chance of seeing our American candidates for naval konors.

and trained seamen for the navy.

The President nominated to the Senate to-day Paymaster John H. Stevenson to be advanced fifteen numbers in his grade for extraordinary heroism during the late Rebellion; also, John C. Wise to be an Assistant Surgeon in the navy. Secretary Robeson has accepted the resigna-

tion of First Assistant Engineer S. Wilkens Cragg. United States Navy, who is now in Paris.

#### FROM THE WEST.

#### Fire in Ohlo.

DELAWARE, Ohio, April 12 .- The Delaware City Flour Mills, belonging to C. E. Hills & Co., caught fire on Saturday night from the furnace and were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, on which there was \$11,000 insurance in different companies.

St. Louis Politics. St. Louis, April 12.—Dwight Dunkee, an old and prominent citizen, has been appointed City Treasurer by Mayor Cole in the place of Susisky, the defaulter. Adolphe Koeger, who is charged with being instrumental in leading Susisky astray, was arrested to-day on the charge of robbing the City Treasury of \$23,000. River Navigation.

# The river navigation is now open to St. Paul. Supposed Indian Cutrages. A Quartermaster's train en roule from Fort

Sill, Indian Territory, to Fort Harker, while encamped on Bluff Creek, on the night of March 9, was attacked, and 139 animals stampeded. The attacking party were dressed like Indians, but it is believed by the military authorities that they were whites disguised. Ohlo Contested Election.

CINCINNATI, April 12 .- Judge McMurray decided the Montgomery county, Ohio, election cases yesterday in favor of Reese, on the ground that the Republican candidate's majority was made up of the inmates of the National Soldiers' Home, and that the latter were not citizens of Ohio and had no right to vote.

# FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. London, April 12—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¼, and for account, 93¼. American securities steady; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90½; of 1866, 90½; of 1867, 89;10:408, 86¼. Railways steady; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 111; Atlantic and Great

Western, 28,
LIVERFOOL, April 12—11:30 A. M.—Cotton dull;
uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 11½d. Sales to-day estimated at 8000 bales. California wheat, 98,@98, 1d.
LONDON, April 12—11:30 A. M.—Sugar nominal,
owing to the proposed reduction of duties.
ANTWERP, April 12.—Petroleum opened heavy at
sor.

PARIS, April 12. — The Bourse opened firmer. Rentes, 73f. 62c. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 12—2:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 941; ; for account, 941; @941; United States 5-208, 887; for the issue of 1867. Stocks firm; Erie, 201; Hinois Central, 111%.
Liverpool, April 12—2·30 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet. Wheat 9s. for California white; 7s. 8d.@7s. 9d. for red Western; and 8s. 6d.@8s. 7d. for red winter. Receipts of Wheat for three days 3s.600 quarters, all American. Corn, 2ss. 9d. Peas,

268. 9d. Pork, 248. Lard firm.

LONDON, April 12—4:30 P. M.—Linseed cakes quiet and steady. Refined Petroleum dull at is. 8d.@is. 8y.d. Fine Rosin quiet and steady. Calcutta Linseed quiet. Segar sominal; No. 12, Dutch standard. on the spot, 85s. 6d,@36s.; do. afloat, 28s. 6d.@29s.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The "Bedouins" in Court—An Injunction in a Patent Case. United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and Cadwalader. In the case of Thomas Dolan vs. Martin Landen-

berger et al., trading as Martin Landenberger & Co. and Stokes, Caldwell & Co., the court this morning gave the following decision in reservence to the patented "Bedouin" opera cloaks:—

And now to wit, this tweifth day of April, A. D. 1870, this cause came on to be heard on motion fo

special injunction.

And the bill of complaint and adidavits in support of it having been read, and affidavits on behalf defendants having been read, and Furman Sher defendants having been read, and Furman Shep-pard and George Harding, Eses, having been heard en behalf of the complainants, and George W. Bid-dle and William Ernst, Esqs., having been heard on behalf of defendants, the Court, as at present ad-vised, is of opinion that the plaintiff is the first and original inventor of the design for a "Bedouin" or "Areb" for which letters papent were granted to "Arab" for which letters patent were granted to him March 8, 1870, and that the said letters patent are valid, and that the defendants have infringed

And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed And it is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed that an injunction be issued strictly commanding and enjoining the said defendants, Martin Landenberger, Charles Weiler, and Martin Landenberger, Jr., copartners, trading as Martin Landenberger & Co., and Samuel Stokes, Stephen A. Caliwell, and Thomas P. P. Dixcey, copartners, trading as Stokes, Caldwell & Co., and each of them, their elerks, autorneys, agents, servants, and workmen, under the paims and penalties which may fall upon them and each of them, in case of disobedience, that they forthwith, and until the further order of this Court, desist from manufacturing, making, and Court, desist from manufacturing, making, and selling any "Bedouins," or "Arabs" which are made or manufactured in imitation or resemblance of those patented to the plaintiff as aforesaid, and from in any way infringing said letters patent.

Contempt of Court. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson, This morning Mr. Pratt called the attention of the

Court to the case of a man named Robert H. Stewart, who, he said, stood in contempt in refusing to obey the process of this court. It was stated that on Saturday Officer Kreitzer, of this court, saw Stewart in the Common Pleas and served upon him a subpens to appear upon Monday before the Grand Jury, which he refused to do; consequently, he served an attachment upon him this morning, and he offering resistance, was brought to Court by force.

The Judge said it was time that the public understood that legal process was not to be trified with, and that when a subpena issued to enforce the attendance of a party he must obey it. He fined

Stewart \$100.

James H. Smith pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary. About 12 o'clock at night he was found getting off the roof of a building in Alaska street, and on him were found watches and other articles that had been stolen from the house.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

HVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, April 12, 1870.
The usual bank statement yesterday is neither favorable nor unfavorable to any appreciable de gree. The deposits have fallen off \$72,192, which is a mere trifle compared with what it ought to be at this active business season. Specie shows also a slight diminution amounting to \$81,318, and is sufficient, with previous reports, to account for the upward tendency in the premium. On the other hand the legal tenders have increased \$382,016 and the loans

\$143,398, so that the report shows very little change in the prospects of the market.

Call leans are quiet and steady at 5@6 per cent. on good collaterals and discounts at 7 per cent. for first-class paper. At the banks the usual rate for choice double names is 6 per Gold is quiet and hardly so strong this morn-

ing. Sales at the opening were made at 11314, and fluctuated between that point and 113%.

Government bonds are quiet, and prices rule somewhat irregularly. Some of the issues show a fractional decline and others an advance. In local stocks there was a fair business done at yesterday's prices. In State loans there were sales of the sixes, first series, at 1034, and of the coupon 5s at 995. City loans improved. Sales of the old issues at 1014, and of the new at 1024. Sales of Lehigh gold loan at 91, an advented to the sales of the s

Reading Railroad was not sold. We quote at 40½. Sales of Lehigh Valley at 55½; Camden and Amboy at 118½@119; and Minehill at 54. Philadelphia and Eric and Pennsylvania stocks were in active request. Sales of former at 20½, b. o., and of the latter at 5814@96. 3714 was bid for North Pennsylvania and 15 for Cata wissa.

Canal stocks were in good demand, but the sales were confined to Lehigh at 3414 b. o. Franklin Insurance Co. shares were sold at 402. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD. \$2000 Pa 58 reg. \$5, 993/6 sh Franklin Fire \$2000 City 68, N.53. lots. 1083/50 sh Leh Val. 580, 55% \$5000 Leh Gold L.ls.

cash . 91

\$5000 C & A m 68, '89

s5... 95

4 sh Cam & A R. 119

25 sh E Penna R. . . 60

25 sh N Pa R. . 155, 3734

24 sh Read. . trf. ls. 4934 BETWEEN BOARDS.

\$10000 C & A m 68,89 ab 20 sh Leh V. d bill. 55% \$1000 Pa 1st mt. 99% 56 sh Penna R. 53% \$100 City 68, New 102% 16 do ... 58% \$100 City 68, New 102% 16 do ... 58% \$2000 do ... 560, 58% \$2000 C & A m68, 83 88% 8 sh OlC & A R. 41% \$1000 Leh Con L. 79 \$10600 Am Gold. 112% 100 sh Mech Bk. 55, 32

100 an area Br. 55. 52

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. 8. 68 of 1881, 114@114½; 5-20s of 1862, 111½@112; do., 1864, 110½@110½; do., 1865, 110½@111½; do., 1865, 109%109½; do. do., 1867, 109%@109½; 1868, 109½@110½; do., 10-40s, 106½@106½; Cur. 68, 111½@111½. Gold, 118½. 

#### N. Y. MONEY MARKET VESTERDAY. From the N. Y. Herald.

"The week opened on fair activity in Wall street, but as the day progressed the storm checked operations, while a disposition was manifested to wait further developments in and test the extent and

further developments in and test the extent and sincerity of the movement in gold.

"The impression is quite general that the movement was auxiliary and subsidiary to a movement to enable the stock cliques to unload the burdens which they have so patiently carried ever since New Year's. When, a month back, it became evident that some stratagem was necessary to enable this transfer, attention was directed to the fact that the cone of the leading banking houses making exone of the leading banking houses making ex-change a specialty were quietly absorbing what-ever commercial bills were thrown on the market n the exportation of produce. At the time it was supposed that the firm were simply protecting them-selves and transacting an ordinary and legitimate business. It seems now, however, that they were then in league with some of the cliques desirous of unloading stocks, and that they lent material and valuable assistance—the result being the movement which was discovered on Friday last, and which towhich was discovered on Frindy lass, and which to-day put gold up to 1144. The combination have purchased an immense quantity of the precious metal, and the advance has been but triffing in contrast to the magnitude of their operations. The clearances to-day were close on to a hundred millions. It is to be doubted whether the gold movement can succeed in the face of the many obstacles which it is sure to encounter, commercial and politically. There is a vast quantity of produce in store at our Atlantic ports and in the Western elevators ready to go aboard ship the instant gold advances one or two per cent, while it may be set down for a certain fact that the present administration at Washington will act in hostility to any combination who may conspire to impeach the public credit. Fisk's 'phantom gold' will not be saffered to stride the political stage again. Something of these reasons seemed to influence heavy sales towards the close of the day, under which the price declined to 1134.

"The speculative movement in the Foreign Exchange market was still more evident to-day in a sudden advance of a quarter per cent, in rates for sterling. These quotations were maintained in the nent can succeed in the face of the many obstacles

These quotations were maintained in the business for to-morrow's steamer, but the market closed weak at the advanced quotations. "The higher range of the gold market induced a "The higher range of the gold market induced a higher and moderately active market for the Government list, the foreign bankers being purchasers on account of the better facilities for placing exchange, the advance in which and the higher price for gold left a margin of profit on shipments of bonds to Europe despite the lower quotation of Five-twenties abroad to-day. The foreign markets were reported dull and lower. Their duliness is attributable to the fact that the present is Holy Week—a season observed with special ceremonies in Europe, the interval to Easter being almost a holiday. With the subsequent decline in gold to 113% the market

yielded to the lowest point of the day, and closed

steady.

"The money market was irregular, with five to seven per cent, as the extreme range of rates. The highest quotation was made by those interested in the locking up of greenbacks indicated in Saturday's bank statement. But the offerings at the close were more than ample at five to six per cent. Commercial paper is steady at a slight change in rates, prime double names being quoted at seven to eight and a half per cent, discount."

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, April 12.—Stocks ansettled. Money easy at 5:6 5 per cent. Gold, 113%. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 111%; do. 1864, do., 110%; do. 1865 do., 110%; do. do. new, 109; do. 1861, 109%; do. 1868, 109%; lo-40s, 166%; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 92%; Canton Co., 67%; Cumberland preferred, 29; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93; Erie, 25; Reading, 99; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 110%; Michigan Bouthern, 87%; Illinois Central, 139%; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 100%; Chicago and Rock Island, 116; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92%; Western Union Telegraph, 32%.

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

Tursday, April 12.—The Flour market is steady, but the volume of business is light, the demand being limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased 5@600 barrels, including superfine at \$4.50@5; extras at \$5.124@5.25; lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25@5.15; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.25@5; Indiana and Ohio Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5°25@5; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5°50@6 25; and fancy brands at \$5°50@ 7°50, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$4°75 % bbl. No Sales were reported in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1°30. Rye may be quoted at \$1°35 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$1°07@1°08, in the cars and from store. Oats are less active, and 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania were taken at \$3°65c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Cloverseed is in good demand, and 600 bushels sold at \$9°39°44. Timothy has advanced, and now sells at \$7. Flaxseed may be quoted at \$2°20@2°25.

Whisky is quiet at \$1°65 for iron-bound Western.

Baltimore Froduce Market.

Baltimore Froduce Market.

Baltimore, April 12.—Cotton quiet and steady at 23c. Flour active and higher in low and medium grades; Howard Street superfine, 14 87 1/265 12/2; do. extra, \$537 1/265; do. family, \$6.25637; City Muls superfine, 24 87 1/265 60; do. extra, \$5768 66 25; do. family, \$6.356 75. Western superfine, 24 1/5665; do. family, \$6.356 75. Wheat steady; Maryland, \$1.356 1/35; Pennsylvania, \$1.256 1/31; Corn—white firm at \$1.0561 05; yellow dull at \$1.0361 05. Oats, 5066 62c. Rye, \$1.05. Mess Pork firm at \$28.00628 50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 15 1/2c.; clear do.; 16 1/2c.; shoulders, 12 1/2c. Hams, 1968 90c. Lard firm at 16 1/3c. Whisky—better feeling at \$1.02 (61.03).

New York Produce Market. NRW YORK, April 12.—Cotton easier; sales of 1000 bales middling upland at 23%c.; middling orieans at 23%c. Flour-State and Western dull and drooping; Southern quiet. Wheat dull and heavy and nominally lower. Corn dull and drooping; new mixed Western, \$106@108. Oats dull and heavy; State, 64@68. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; mess, \$2775; prime, \$19.78@2125. Land quiet; steam, 15.4@154c. Whisky dull at \$102@1025.

—The Martinsburg (West Virginta) Union puts at rest an item which has long been on its rounds through the press, by saying that Belle Boyd's mother resides in Baltimore, and not in Martinsburg, and that Belle Boyd herself, who is hopelessly insane, has been for months an inmate of the Mount Hope Asylum, near Baltimore.

A Richmond paper lucidly expresses its opi-nion thus:—"We are satisfied that there is no nion thus:—"We are satisfied that there is no such good living anywhere on earth—or, rather, there was not before the war—as in Virginia; and the true Virginia housewife, she who is worthy to represent Virginia, is well fitted to teach the daughters of the nation the art of cooking in that style, in our opinion, which affords the highest pleasure, and that is least injurious to health of all systems of the preparation of food for those whose means enable them to live well."

-Herr Wagner's Meistersanger had a doubtful or, rather, a not doubtful reception at Vienna. The mingled applause and hisses were of the most furious character, and quite a battle royal came off between the opposing parties. Herr Wagner's friends credit the Jews with having wagner's friends credit the Jews with having stirred up strife; but there is always something in the way of triumph. At Paris, when Tannhauser was produced, the Jockey Club did all the hissing for some occult reason at which we cannot even guess. Lohengrin, however, is said to have been given successfully at Brussels.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, April 12.—Arrived, steamship Erin,

from Liverpool.

NORFOLK, March 12. — The steamship Port-au-Prince, from New York for Port-au-Prince, put in PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... APRIL 12

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. .......54 | 11 A. M. ......65 | 2 P. M. ......68

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenney, New York, W. P.
Clyde & Co.

Schr Henriette, Linden, Mystic, Sinnickson & Co. Schr Henrietta, Linden, Mystic, Sinnickson & Co. Schr Hope, Bacon, Salem, do. Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Lynn, do. Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Lynn, do. Schr Lady Ellen, Doughty, Providence, do. Schr Thae Wind, Corson, Boston, do. Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston, do. Barge Rocket, Dubois, Hudson, do. Barge N. C. Alvord, Dubois, Hudson, do. Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tng Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from
Providence, with mase, to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York,
with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York,
with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Greves, Jr.
Brig Frontier, Morgan, 12 days from Sierra Morena,
with molasses to A. Merino—vessel to Warren &
Gregg. Gregg.
Schr Telumah, Hill, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.—vessel to Warren &

molasses to flarris, Heyl & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, 12 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Weish.
Er. schr Walter Scott, McClaiu, 15 days from Matanzas, with sugar to Brown, Bros. & Co.
Schr T. Hollowsy, Bryant, 21 days from Calais, Me., with laths to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr H. G. Hand, Hand, 7 days from Bucksville, S. C., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr L. A. Hewlett, Cochran, 9 days from Alexandria, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.
Schr Julia, Venable, 9 days from Alexandria, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.
Schr Merchant, Phillips, 6 days from Laurel, Del., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.
Schr Mm. Townsens, Lingo, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with vood to W. T. Conquest.
Schr Dick Williams, Corson, 10 days from Newbern, N. C., with lumber to Alburger & Co.
Schr Mary Price, Ferguson, from New York.
Schr M. M. Wilson, Brown, from Providence.
Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Young, from Boston.
Schr Ann E. Safford, Powell, from Fall River.
Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yester-

Steamship Achilles, Colburn, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Brig Louis C. Madeira, Moslander, hence, cleared at Gibraltar 19th ult. for Genos.

Brig Ida M. Comery, Norden, hence, at St. Thomas

Brig Velocity, Barrell, for Philadelphia, sailed from

Cienfuegos lat inst, Brig J. Bickmore, Henley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 3d Inst. Schr Jeddie, Trott, hence, at Charleston yesterday. Schr Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, hence, at Port-